

New York, May 12.—Silver, 50.18c;  
Lead, 4.17@4.22c; Spelter, unquoted;  
Copper, electrolytic, 19c; Castings,  
18.50@18.75c.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and  
Thursday Cloudy and Unsettled;  
Slightly Cooler in North Portion To-  
night.

## President of United States Sends Vigorous Note to German Imperial Government

Washington, May 12.—The United States government, in a note to Germany today, formally demands of the imperial government a strict accounting for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and violations of American rights in the war zone. It also asks guarantees that there will be no repetition of such events or practices.

With the plain intimation in it that the United States is prepared to meet any eventuality that may arise from a non-compliance, the communication, phrased in unmistakably emphatic language, was prepared to be cabled to Berlin by nightfall.

Written by President Wilson and approved unanimously by the cabinet, the note was being carefully examined by Counselor Lansing and the law officers of the government at the state department today to make sure that its phraseology covered every point of law involved.

**President Ready to Act.**  
The White House officially announced the fact that the president had finally determined the course of action to be pursued in the following statement issued by Secretary Tamm after a conference with the president:

"The course of the president has been determined. It will be announced just as soon as it is proper to publish the note now in preparation."

**Note to German Government.**

This was taken to mean that the American government observing the usual diplomatic amenities, would await the receipt of the communication in Berlin before making it public. At first, there was some suggestion that the communication be sent personally by the president to Emperor William, but Mr. Wilson determined that it should be addressed not to an individual, but to the German government and through it to the German people.

As for reparation, the United States naturally will seek financial reparation, but its protest now is in the name of international law and humanity to obtain a guarantee that such tragedies will not be repeated and the lives of non-combatants sacrificed.

**Law Violations Reviewed.**

The communication lays stress on the inhumanity of the attacks without warning on merchant vessels. It reviews in a general way every case in the war zone in which the rights of American citizens have been transgressed—the sinking of the steamer Falaba, with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German army on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing of the American steamer Guilford while flying the American flag, and finally the destruction of the Lusitania with the loss of more than 1000 non-combatants, more than one hundred of them Americans. The note, while firm and pointed, does not abandon tones of friendliness, giving room for a disavowal by Germany of her acts or an abatement of her practices.

This is intimated in the suggestion that the German government and the German people could certainly not have intended to sacrifice American lives in the pursuit of their maritime warfare.

**United States Not Warned.**

Attention is called to the fact that while advertisements of warning appeared in the newspapers, the United States government was never officially informed of it, but, irrespective of that, the position is taken that the serving of notice to do an unlawful act neither justifies it, nor makes it lawful.

The note calls on Germany for an explanation of her past and future conduct and leaves open the steps the United States will take to compel an acquiescence in its position.

**Cabinet Officials Highly Pleased.**

Cabinet officials known as the advocates of vigorous steps in foreign affairs, were highly pleased. They said the president's note was the kind of document that fulfilled the desire of every American and upheld the dignity and honor of the United States, indicating that the American government was prepared to go to the full length of its ability.

President Wilson spent the forenoon in his study writing on his typewriter. He saw no callers during the morning but shortly after noon kept two engagements made previously.

**Telegrams Pour In.**

Despite the tenacity of the international situation, the White House presented outwardly an air of calm. Telegrams from all sections of the country continued to pour in. Practically all expressed the sentiment that the country would stand action by the president in any course of action he determined upon.

**U. S. to Stand on Rights.**

As the day advanced and knowledge of the vigorous course the government was preparing to pursue became widespread, officials began to shed more light on their plans. They indicated that the situation would grow only as serious as Germany chose to make it and that the United States would calmly stand on its legal rights, taking successive steps to bring the imperial German government to an understanding of the honest purpose of the United States for an abatement of the submarine warfare on non-combatants and reparation for offenses already committed.

**Notes to Other Neutrals.**

One subsequent step being discussed today was that of conversations with other neutral governments to determine what steps they intend to take to protect their neutral rights. While the United States had traditionally been opposed to joint action,

it often has acted identically with other governments.

President Wilson, however, is not convinced that the policy which the United States has adopted need necessarily lead to hostilities. Even a severance of diplomatic relations does not carry with it such an obligation. The sending of warship convoys with American steamers has been talked among officials, as well as other protective measures, but the American government, according to well informed persons, proposes to fix the responsibility on Germany for any hostile act.

**To Stop German Propaganda.**

One phase of the present crisis which the president is turning over in his mind is the necessity for stopping propaganda calculated to influence Americans of foreign birth. The president is known to feel that the utterances of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German colonial secretary, who has no diplomatic status, are of a nature seriously affecting the domestic welfare of the United States in the present delicate situation.

From well informed sources it was learned that a cessation of Dr. Dernburg's activities may soon be demanded.

**Will Review Fleet.**

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Daniels today told inquirers he had not even considered abandoning the review of the Atlantic fleet in New York. When last he talked with President Wilson, Mr. Daniels added, the president had not altered his purpose to go to New York for the review on May 17 and 18.

## IDENTIFYING THE LUSITANIA DEAD

More Bodies Brought in But  
Only Trinkets or Papers  
Give Clue to Names.

**TASK IS DIFFICULT**

Americans Discovered Among  
Those Who Perished—Slow  
Progress Being Made.

Queenstown, May 12, 10:17 a. m.—The bodies of nine men and eight women who perished when the Lusitania sank, comprising those brought ashore at Baltimore, and other Irish coast ports, arrived here this morning aboard a tug. The only body of a first class passenger which was promptly identified was that of Percy Scowbe of Peterborough, Ontario, son of the late Captain C. W. Scowbe of the Cunard line. His sister, Miss Elizabeth Scowbe, still is missing.

Slow progress is being made in the work of identification as no relatives of passengers are here and the authorities are relying only upon papers and trinkets found on the bodies.

The names James Harrison and A. P. Norris were found on papers in the pockets of two of the men while that of K. Hickson was found on the body of one woman.

Three of the dead were members of the Lusitania's crew.

On the body of Mr. Harrison, was found a card of the Y. M. C. A., of Bridgeport, Conn.

New York, May 12.—The Lusitania's American dead so far as identified, now lying at Queenstown, and other towns in Ireland, will be brought to New York, according to a cablegram received here by the Cunard line from Liverpool. The message said the company would transport the bodies across the sea, but when and by what vessel they would be brought was not stated.

Queenstown, May 12.—A Lusitania lifeboat bearing the bodies of three women and two boys which had been adrift since last Friday, is reported ashore today near Baltimore, on the south Irish coast.

There were no American first-class passengers among the 17 dead brought into Queenstown this morning.

**Searching for the Dead.**

Queenstown, May 12, 2:08 p. m.—Final efforts are being made on a large scale to recover the Lusitania's dead. Not only are the tugs Flying Fox and Stormcock cruising about the admiralty patrol boats are scouting over a wide area. Beach patrols also are on the lookout from Queenstown to the southern tip of Ireland.

London, May 12, 2:20 p. m.—Lloyds has a report that a lifeboat of the Lusitania, together with the bodies and four women and two children, was picked up bottom up yesterday seven miles off Fastnet. The boat was towed into Long Island bay and the bodies taken by the coast guard to Skull.

Fastnet is four miles from Cape Clear.

New York, May 12.—The memorial services to be held in Liverpool tomorrow for the victims of the Lusitania will be observed by the Cunard line here with the closing of its offices between the hours of 12 and 1 p. m. and the suspension during the hour of all work upon its docks. All

Cunard flags were half masted today.

San Francisco, May 12.—"I am sailing on the Lusitania Saturday. If our ship hits a bomb, you may guess where we are—but I have no fear."

These words written on the eve of sailing by Mrs. Catherine Willy of Paris, Chicago and California, were made public here today by Mrs. Lawson S. Adams, Jr., of Belvedere, a suburb of San Francisco, to whom the letter was addressed. Mrs. Willy, who lost her life in the Lusitania disaster, was the mother-in-law of Robert Thorne, a Chicago manufacturer.

## JAPANESE SEND CONDOLENCES

Message to United States and  
Great Britain Expresses  
Sympathy on Lusitania  
Disaster.

Tokyo, May 12, 2:45 p. m.—The Japanese government has sent to the United States and Great Britain messages of sympathy on the Lusitania disaster.

The press of the country bitterly arraigns Germany for the sinking of the ship. The Asahi Shimbun characterizes it as "a massacre of innocents" and to incite "the righteous indignation of Americans." Other papers declare the time has come "to remove forever the German menace."

Their losses are described here as comparatively small.

**Not a Notable German Success.**

The view presented by military men here is that the Austro-German movement did not constitute a notable success, inasmuch as its object is supposed to have been destruction of the Russian army in the Carpathians and dislodgement of the Russians from their strongholds in the central Carpathians. The German plan of action apparently was to strike several successive blows before the Russians had time to bring up reinforcements.

A series of furious infantry attacks followed the preparatory artillery actions. Military experts estimate that the Teutonic allies in their operations on the short front over which they occurred utilized three-quarters of the entire Austrian forces and one-ninth of the entire German forces.

About one-half of these forces probably were second line troops. Four corps are said to have been brought up from the Serbian front and twenty infantry and nine cavalry divisions from the western front.

Russian officers estimate the losses of the Germans and Austrians during the battles of the last nine days at upwards of 100,000.

**Russians Are Retreating.**

The Russians admit a further retreat in Galicia, although denying Austrian and German reports of a complete rout. British correspondents in Petrograd minimize the importance of the Austro-German victory, intimating that Russian strategy may have been responsible in part for the rapid advance of the Teutonic forces.

**Severe Loss of Life.**

Reports from all sources indicate that the loss of life on the Gallipoli peninsula has been severe. British accounts indicate that the allies have paid a heavy price for establishing positions on the land. A dispatch from Athens says the losses of the Turks have been so great that fresh troops are to be brought in from Smyrna.

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## RUSSIANS HOLD BACK GERMANS

Military Authorities Claim  
There Is No Possibility of  
Further Advance.

**ENEMY LOSES 100,000**

Thirty Divisions Concentrate  
Along a 16-Mile Front  
Against One-fifth of  
Czars Forces.

Petrograd, May 12, via London, 2:45 p. m.—While admitting that the Austro-German movement from Cracow has met with a degree of success, Russian military authorities asserted today that there was no possibility of a further advance, with its consequent menace to the security of the Russian positions in the Carpathians.

In semi-official comment today upon this situation, it was said the success of the Austro-German forces was due to their overpowering numbers. They advanced along a line of about thirty miles, stretching northward from Nowy Sander, and pushed on to points as far east as Stryzow and Brzozow, the latter being within less than thirty miles of Przemyśl. It is said here that the Russian forces have now been regrouped in such a way as to effectually oppose this movement.

In meeting the Austro-Germans at first the Russian generals were able to bring up only about one-tenth of their forces ranged along the 500-mile front. The Germans and Austrians are reported to have concentrated thirty divisions along the 16-mile front in the district of Kronowo, just northeast of Duka, and they have continually rushed in fresh reserves.

Notwithstanding their numerical inferiority the Russians were able to retire in good order to more favorable positions. They destroyed the railroad as they went and brought off their guns, ammunitions and other stores.

Their losses are described here as comparatively small.

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## FIERCE BATTLES

From Belgian Coast to  
Arras Death Struggle  
Is Now On.

**ENORMOUS FORCES**

Russians Claim Austro-  
Germans Have Lost  
100,000 Men.

Paris, May 12, 2:33 p. m.—The French press office this afternoon issued the following statement on the progress of hostilities:

"In the sector to the north of Arras we have maintained our gains excepting in front of Loos, where a night counter attack resulted in taking from us a part of the terrain we captured in the day time."

"On the rest of the front yesterday saw artillery engagements."

**Review of War Situation.**

London, May 12, 2:35 p. m.—The progress of the allies' offensive in Flanders and northern France has given rise to the hope here that one of the really momentous phases of the war is in process of a solution which would be regarded as favorable from the British point of view. Berlin recognizes the importance of the new turn of events. German newspapers emphasize in large headlines the beginning of the new Anglo-French offensive.

German reinforcements rushed from Lens and Douai thus far apparently have failed to check the dash of troops which, sweeping northward from Arras, have captured important German positions. The German war office states that progress has been made against the British line east of Ypres, but Sir John French's laconic message asserts that all German efforts to break through have failed.

The British field marshal says nothing of the part British troops are taking in the offensive in the direction of Lille.

The situation on the huge eastern battlefield is still obscure, but it is evident that the gains are not all at the expense of the Russians. The official reports from Petrograd and Berlin are so divergent, however, that military experts are loath to commit themselves.

**Fierce Battles Raging.**

From the Belgian coast to Arras, across the border in northern France, the principal battles of the war thus far is now under way. The Belgians, in the little section of their fatherland which they still hold, are still pushing forward, apparently with some success. Near the border the French are attacking furiously in an attempt to pierce the German line. Between these two districts the Germans are on the offensive, pressing against the British army with great force. Although local successes have been won on both sides, the main issue which is awaited with unconcealed concern, probably will not be decided for some time.

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